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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008 2005

A. EICHMANN ON 4
(gu) 1302/A

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To be attached to 28 March Memo to the Director - Eichmann Case

PROPAGANDA MISCELLANEOUS IN THE EICHMANN CASE

I. BLOG COVERAGE

EAST GERMANY

May 31, 1960

(Excerpts) In this connection, it must be remembered that as early as 1945 reports cropped up and have continued to crop up ever since that former SS and German Nazi leaders had disappeared into monasteries. After the monasteries were smashed, they took refuge under the cover of several monasteries in south Germany and the neighborhood of the two nations. At the time the West Berlin DLR/RAF issued the report on the living in a Roman monastery as Brother Martin. This report had now been revived. It was denied at the time, but Eichmann said after his arrest that Bormann was alive.

Globke, Adenauer's right-hand man, also went temporarily into a monastery and his way led finally via the monastery and the church hierarchy to the place Mr. Adenauer. As we all know, Globke wrote the commentaries to the anti-Jewish legislation. He was the inventor of the Jewish star and he also invented the "J" in the passports of German citizens of Jewish ancestry. By this public label, hundreds of thousands of Jews were handed over in the easiest possible way to the mass murderer, Eichmann. All this is known to Eichmann, all this and much more.

In his task of liquidating over a million Jews, Eichmann was helped by a number of men who ranged from the police to the then foreign ministry, where for instance Bräutigam and Rademacher, as well as the late Vinckebocher were pleased to assist him in carrying out the deportation of the Jews. Bräutigam is still playing a part in the Bonn Foreign Ministry and Rademacher would also still be active had his crimes not been detected in the meantime. He, too, managed to escape by one of the above-mentioned escape routes. All this makes it fairly clear why it was impossible to find Eichmann in West Germany even though practically all the involved knew where he was.

Behind Eichmann there were the big oil combines, whose highly paid employees he has been and has now become again; behind the combine was the big finance represented by Abs and the Deutsche Bank; Abs in turn was Adenauer's closest adviser; and Abs and Adenauer are still in very close personal and political ties to Cardinal Frings and the Catholic hierarchy in West Germany. Thus the Eichmann case was really the Adenauer case.

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Part of the information has just come to light about the circles behind the Jew murderer Eichmann. The role played by Eichmann in connection with the Jews had already been disclosed. He was a close contact with the West Germanists and government circles. He is known as a middleman between the German government and the Jewish community in London. He was a regular caller of the British Ambassador in Bonn.

On several occasions Eichmann stayed for long periods in Kuwait as the representative of the Gelsenberg-Bergr AG, which is a subsidiary of the Gelsenberg-Bergr AG. In this capacity he has a capital of over 500 million. He is a big banker and the representatives of the German government play the leading role. Last year West Germany received 100 million deutsche marks worth of oil from Kuwait, of which at least one-third was delivered by Eichmann.

Eichmann not only negotiated oil deals on behalf of Western countries but also tried to secure drilling concessions in the Middle East. He was introduced to the German government by the German-Bergr firm, which has its head office in Berlin. He was appointed as minister of the Deutsche Bergr AG, with which he had close contacts. The Deutsche Bergr AG is a subsidiary of the Gelsenberg-Bergr AG, of which Eichmann was a member. He was also a member of the Seeborn and Eichmann firm, which was founded during the time of the Hitlerite dictatorship.

The plan of Bonn's has unmasked by the German press on May 27. It warned Germans and the world of the role of Eichmann. It reported a directive from the German government to the German-Bergr firm, General Gehlen, and Under Secretary of State, to be prevented at all costs. If necessary, Eichmann was to be taken up in Bonn on which says: "A public trial of Eichmann before the start of the trial, if necessary, by a simulated suicide."

June 10, 1960

The apprehension of the Jew murderer Eichmann, who has been living for years in Buenos Aires under a false name, has attracted the attention of democratic circles of the capital of Argentina to the close relations of the West German Embassy in Buenos Aires with the many Nazi war criminals living today in Argentina. These circles have little doubt that the request of the Argentine Government to Israel to return Eichmann was not made without the intervention of the West German Embassy.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

June 24, 1960

(Text) New York-- The first speaker at the June 22 U.N. Security Council meeting, which began consideration of Argentina's complaint against Israel in connection with the abduction of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, was the Argentine delegate. He declared that the abduction of Eichmann violated Argentina's sovereignty, and he demanded that Israel return Eichmann and punish those who abducted him.

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The Soviet delegate, A.A. Sobolev, stated that for many years, right up to the collapse of the Hitler regime, Eichmann was in charge of the special Gestapo department which carried out the orders of the Nazi leadership on the extermination of the Jewish population.

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The Soviet representative pointed out that as a result of this policy of connivance many war criminals now hold high posts in the Federal German Republic and in NATO, engaging in revanchist activities leading to the resurgence of fascism in West Germany, which is a threat to peace.

Speaking about the complaint of the Argentine Government against Israel, Sobolev noted that many war criminals have found refuge on Argentine territory and the Argentine Government is doing nothing to apprehend and extradite them. This is exactly how it acted in the Eichmann case, thus violating its undertaking not to give refuge to war criminals.

Sobolev closed his statement by saying that the Soviet Union has always stood for the strict observance of the general principle of respect for sovereignty in international relations and considers impermissible any actions violating this principle. Therefore, he declared, the Soviet delegation shares Argentina's attitude on this question.

The U.S. and British delegates who spoke after the Soviet representative declared their support of the idea of punishment of war criminals and the impermissibility of violation of the sovereignty of other countries. Yet they glossed over the fact that, with their governments' connivance, many war criminals not only go unpunished, but even occupy responsible posts in West Germany and NATO.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
July 20, 1960

(Excerpts) NEW TIMES magazine publishes materials about the bloody crimes of Nazi butcher Adolf Eichmann during the last war. The materials were prepared by a member of the NEW TIMES editorial board, Harry Schnitzke, who recalls that this Nazi butcher managed to escape punishment for crimes unequalled in world history for their enormity and baseness. More than that, certain quarters in the West, particularly the United States and West Germany, are calling for "mercy," for not paying this villain in kind. They suggest that he be tried in West Germany, where he would be able to get off with imprisonment and prospects for early release.

Schnitzke draws attention to the fact that the authorities of at least five countries showed surprising carelessness, to say the least, with regard to the butcher whose name, after the Nuremberg trial, was included in the lists of missing Nazi criminals subject to international search. He blames the United States, which let the criminal slip away when he was in an American camp; Austria, where he hid after his escape--or release--from the camp; Britain, which was responsible for that occupation zone in Austria; Germany, where he hid for a long time; and Argentina, the butcher's last hideout.

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EAST GERMANY
Nov. 16, 1960

EICHMANN CASE--The whereabouts of Eichmann, murderer of millions of Jews, was known all along to the Bonn officials. As MAINTISCHE VOLASSIENE of Potsdam reports from Israel this weekend, this fact is corroborated in a statement by Austrian Engineer Simon Wiesenthal in Jerusalem. According to this statement, Eichmann stayed in Solingen, West Germany in 1948, went to Austria in 1949, and from there escaped to Argentina via Paris with the help of the Vatican. Eichmann's address in Argentina had been known to Bonn since February 1954. It is well known in Israel that Globke paid 100,000 deutsche marks from a secret fund he administers to Dr. Servatius, counsel for Eichmann's defense, so that Eichmann will not incriminate his accomplices in murder working in Bonn today. The report mentions alongside Globke the following high and very high "representatives"

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of the Bonn state who are guilty of crimes against the Jews: Dr. Werner von Bergen, sectional head in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, who participated actively in the deportation of Belgian Jews; Prinz Otto von Bismarck, Bundestag deputy, who organized the expulsion of 5,000 Yugoslav Jews; Dr. Becker, Bonn's envoy to Rome; and Dr. Felix Certe, Regierungsrat in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn and formerly SS. officer.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dec. 29, 1960

(Excerpt) Prague--Erich Kulka, author of the Auschwitz documents, which have been translated into seven languages, told ADN that as long as Giecke, the man responsible for the fascist laws that gave Eichmann and Baer, the last Auschwitz commandant, the ideological basis for their mass murders, remains at large in Bonn, it is not surprising that war criminals have been avoiding punishment for 15 years in the federal republic.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mar. 16, 1961

(Text) Public interest in all countries is riveted to the Eichmann case. In the interests of peace and justice the trial of Eichmann must be the trial not only of direct perpetrators of NAZI crimes, but also of those who are patronizing former Nazis, who are encouraging racism and genocide, who are sowing enmity among the peoples. M. Milyutin writes in the 12th issue of NEW TIMES. Quoting foreign press service reports, the author writes that recently Eichmann has changed his tactics. Earlier he willingly gave testimony and named more than 380 of his former associates who are now at large. Now Eichmann has cleaned up. Press reports ascribe this to the activities of Robert Servatius, a Cologne lawyer who agreed to be the Nazi hangman's defense counsel.

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Some western newspapers, Milyutin goes on, consider the position of the Israeli Government in the Eichmann case somewhat ambiguous. It is noted that suddenly Ben Gurion lost interest in the trial. There are reasons to believe that Zionist leaders would like to avoid too much publicity in the Eichmann case. The point is that there are some details in Eichmann's career, specifically his "operations" in Hungary in 1944, which compromise some Zionist leaders in the extreme.

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What the author has in mind are the negotiations and bargains struck with Nazi ringleaders in 1944 by the Zionist Relief and Salvation Committee, in particular by a prominent member of this committee, Rudolf Kastner.

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II. ISRAELI COVERAGE

ISRAEL
Oct. 12, 1960

NAZI ASSOCIATION--The JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY reports that Leon Degrelle, the Belgian Nazi leader, visited Cairo this summer where he met Col. Abd an-Nasir. The report says that the two discussed the consequences of Adolf Eichmann's arrest and the steps to be taken in view of the possibility that Eichmann's trial might reveal the existence of an international Nazi association. It is also reported that Degrelle is planning a meeting of Nazi leaders in Sweden for the purpose of discussing what attitude they should adopt vis-a-vis the consequences of the Eichmann trial.

ISRAEL
Mar. 14, 1961

(Text) Four morning papers refer to misgivings expressed by Chancellor Adenauer of Western Germany about the Eichmann trial. DAVAR (Histadrut--Ed.) believes that the best path which a German leader can follow is that of admitting the truth, sincerity, and moral courage. It is inevitable, the paper says, that the Nazi atrocities will be given publicity in the Eichmann trial. However, Germany's democratic leaders should not regret this so much, because they desire to eradicate the Nazi trends in their country. At the same time, one must not overlook that the changes which occurred among the German people during recent years were to a large extent confined to the surface and affected the people's deeper feelings very little. The best remedy would be, DAVAR concludes, if the Germans themselves should change their attitude toward themselves a little and learn through the Eichmann trial to be less complacent, less satisfied with themselves, and less certain that they have already atoned for all their sins.

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HATZOFE (World Mishrahi--Ed.) says that it was strange to hear Adenauer say that the number of convinced Nazis was comparatively small and that the large majority of the Germans assisted the Jewish citizens. The paper expresses regret and disappointment that the leader of Western Germany has also succumbed to the temptation to evade the truth and to make deliberately false statements on this matter. Dr. Adenauer, the paper declares, should not worry about the Eichmann trial because he said himself that the criminal will receive what he deserves. The historic purpose of the trial is mainly to establish the full extent of the crime of genocide and to prevent the attempt to minimize it and to distort the truth, which, to our great disappointment, are also being made by the German Chancellor.

HANODIA (World Agudat Israel--Ed.) says that the main purpose of the trial is to arouse world public opinion and to denounce the crimes so as to prevent their recurrence.

SHEARIN (Peled Agudat Israel--Ed.) comments on the decision to permit the recording and filming of the trial and notes with satisfaction that the objection against this by Eichmann's defense attorney, Dr. Servatius, led to an official statement declaring that the Israeli court attaches great value to the correct recording of the trial for publicity so that the entire world should know the Nazi atrocities.

III. ARAB COVERAGE

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Feb. 20, 1961

(Text) Robert Servatius, the defense attorney of the former Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann, has declared that during his discussions with him in Tel Aviv, Eichmann stressed that well-known Zionist leaders cooperated with him during World War II. Adolf Eichmann mentioned, among others, the name of Dr. Nahum Goldson, president of the World Jewish Congress. A correspondent of the (ANSA?) agency in (Rome?) pointed out that this report was published yesterday for the first time because the Zionist authorities had kept the report absolutely secret.